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As pure and clean as the glass itself. Does away entirely with the rubber ring.
Keeps your fruit better than any glass top or any other jar. No mould—no spoiling—absolutely sanitary.

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manner in which they have consistently endeavored to give practical effect to those assurances.

Lenient Regulations.
"2. It will be recalled that, at the moment when his majesty's government announced their measures against enemy commerce, they declared their intention to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes, which belligerents had always previously claimed in respect to breaches of blockade; that, under article five (1) of the enactment of the 11th of March, it was expressly provided that any person claiming to be interested in goods placed in prize court in pursuance of the provision of that enactment, might forthwith issue a writ against the proper officer of the crown, the object being to compel the claimants the right to institute proceedings without waiting for the writ of the procurator general and thus to remove all possible cause of legitimate grievance on account of delay; that, finally, a special assurance was given to the United States government that the instructions to be issued by his majesty's government to the fleet, and to the customs officials and executive officials concerned, would impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost dispatch consistent with the object in view, and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with that object, namely, to prevent vessels carrying goods for, or coming from the enemy's territory.

"3. The above measures were all designed to alleviate the burdens imposed upon neutral sea-lanes by commerce in general. Various special concessions over and above those enumerated have moreover been made in favor of United States citizens.

"4. That his majesty's government have acted as regards shipments of American cotton, in accordance with the provisions of an arrangement arrived at in direct collaboration with representatives of the American cotton interests, in accepting this scheme, the principal representative of those interests are described as conceding all that American interests could properly ask. The provisions of the arrangement were as the United States ambassador is aware, as follows:

"(1) All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements have already been made before the 2nd of March is to be allowed free passage (or bought at contract price if stopped), provided the ship sails not later than the 31st of March.

Condition of Cotton Cargoes.
"(2) Similar treatment is to be accorded to all cotton insured before the 2nd of March, provided it is put on board not later than the 15th of March.

"(3) All shipments of cotton claiming the above protection are to be declared before sailing, and documents produced to, and certificates obtained from consular officers or other authority fixed by the government.

"(4) Considerable shipments of cotton have already been dealt with under this arrangement, and in certain cases the dates specified have been extended in favor of American shippers. The board of trade have already paid a sum exceeding \$450,000 to various American claimants and all claims are being and will continue to be paid as rapidly as they are presented and the proof of title can be checked. If in some cases progress has been delayed, this has been due to the fact which has seriously embarrassed his majesty's government—that a number of shipments for which the American shippers have specifically invoked the protection of the arrangement, are now claimed by Swedish and Dutch firms whose titles of ownership notwithstanding the action of the American shippers appear in some cases to be valid, and in others have led to the issue of writs in the prize court.

England Loses on Sales.
"5. It has been generally acknowledged by the special representatives of the American claimants who have been in constant and direct communication with the board of trade, that all the claims so far submitted under the cotton arrangement have been settled with the utmost promptitude so soon as the production of the necessary documents by the claimants allowed of this being done. There is, at the present moment, no claim before his majesty's government that has not been paid, and the sums so paid over are already considerably in excess of the amounts realized by the sale of the goods.

"6. As regards the more general allocation of delay in dealing with cases of detained cargoes the following facts and figures may be quoted: Twenty-seven vessels still detained.

"7. The total number of vessels which, having cleared from United States ports since the initiation of the retaliatory measures against German trade, are still detained in United Kingdom ports is twenty-seven; of this number eight are discharging cotton which his majesty's government has agreed to purchase under the above arrangement. Of the remaining nineteen vessels, seven are free to depart as soon as the date of their cargo placed in the prize court have been discharged. The other twelve, of which three only are American ships, are detained pending inquiries as to suspicious circumstances and particulars as to the date and approximate causes of detention are furnished in the accompanying list. It will be observed that eight have been detained for a period of less than a week and three for a period less than a fortnight while the detention of one is due to the difficulties in regard to transit across Sweden and Russia.

"8. His majesty's government remains convinced that, on an impartial review of the facts, it will be admitted that no arbitrary interference with American interests has, in regard to cotton cargoes, occurred, while if due regard be paid to the

enormous volume of American and neutral shipping which is continually engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade, the figures and dates quoted in the preceding paragraph will emphasize the restricted nature of any interference which has taken place and the close attention with which the officials concerned have adhered to the instructions to act in all cases with expedition and with every possible consideration for neutrals.

Liberal Concessions Made.
"9. Since his majesty's government have been compelled to adopt their present measures against German commerce, they have given special consideration to the question of avoiding as far as possible unnecessary damage to the interests of neutrals in regard to the export of goods of German origin, and here again liberal concessions have been made to United States citizens. Under the rules enacted on the 11th of March, provision is made for the investigation of all neutral claims respecting such goods in the prize court, and it is obvious that these claims can be decided only after a careful and most proper before a judicial tribunal. Nevertheless in deference to the express desire of the United States government, arrangements were made toward the end of March whereby United States citizens, who might desire to import goods of German origin via a neutral port were enabled to produce proof of payment to his majesty's embassy at Washington. If such proof were deemed satisfactory, his majesty's government gave an undertaking that the goods concerned should not be interfered with in transit, and the American importer was freed from the necessity of submitting his claim to the prize court in London for adjudication. A few days later his majesty's government further agreed to recognize the neutral ownership of goods of enemy origin even if not paid for before the 1st of March, provided they were the subject of an L. C. B. contract of earlier date, and had arrived at a neutral port before the 15th of March.

Certain Special Exceptions.
"10. Special treatment has also been accorded to cargoes of particular products destined for the United States and stated to be indispensable for the industries of the country, and, in notes addressed to the United States ambassador in April and May, undertakings were given not to interfere during transit with certain cargoes of dynamite, potash and German beet seed.

"11. When it became apparent that large quantities of enemy goods were still passing over through neutral countries, his majesty's government felt it necessary to fix a definite date after which such shipments must cease to enjoy the special immunity, therefore granted, from liability to being placed in the prize court. It had been observed that a large increase had taken place in the number of vessels sailing from neutral countries to America and one of the principal lines of steamships advertised a daily in place of a weekly service. In such circumstances it appeared scarcely possible that goods of enemy origin, bought and paid for prior to the 1st of March, should not have already been shipped to their destination. First of June was accordingly fixed as the date after which the privilege allowed in the case of such shipments should cease, but once more a special favor was granted by extending the date in exceptional cases to the 15th of June.

"12. Importers in the United States having now had three months in which to clear of their purchases in enemy territory, his majesty's government trust that, in presence of the circumstances enumerated, the United States government will acknowledge the great consideration shown to American interests.

Fresh Appeals Are Made.
"13. Nevertheless, a fresh appeal has now been made to his majesty's government that shipments of American-owned goods of enemy origin if held for before the 15th of March, should be allowed to be shipped without indication after the 15th of June. The appeal is based principally upon the contention: (a) that insufficient time has already elapsed; (b) that no mention of a time limit is made in the enactment of the 11th of March; (c) that the proofs of ownership required by his majesty's government are of an exacting nature and involve much time for justification.

"14. The first contention (a) has already been dealt with. As regards (b) and (c) it is true that the enactment of the 11th of March contains no mention of a time limit. But it seems to be overlooked that the time limit has been fixed only for the special immunity granted as an exception from that enactment. It was as a friendly concession to American interests that his majesty's government agreed to an investigation of claims outside the prize courts. As for the exacting nature of the proofs required by his majesty's government, experience has shown that such proofs were necessary.

Another Concession Granted.
"15. In deference, however, to the renewed representations of the United States ambassador, his majesty's government have given further directions that in all such cases as may have been specially submitted through the British embassy at Washington or to his majesty's government direct on or before the 15th of June and passed, the goods shall be allowed to proceed without interference if shipped from a neutral port on the conditions already laid down notwithstanding the fact that shipment may not have been made before the 15th of June.

"16. His majesty's government will also be prepared hereafter to give special consideration to cases presented to them and involving special

hardships, if the goods concerned are required for neutral governments or municipalities, or in respect of works of public utility and where payment can be shown to have been made before the 1st of March, 1915.

"17. With the above exceptions, his majesty's government regret they cannot be asked to deal through the diplomatic channel with individual cases, but they would again point out that special provision is made for the consideration of such cases in the prize court.

"18. Complaints have not infrequently been made that undue delays occur in dealing with American cargoes in the prize court. An interesting comment on this subject was made by the president of the prize court in the case of the cargo of the steamship Ogechee on the 14th instant. His lordship, according to the transcript from the official shorthand writer's notes, made the following observations:

"It is a very extraordinary thing that when the crown are ready to go on the claimants come here and say, 'We cannot proceed for six weeks.' Some day towards the end of last term, I had a row of eminent counsel in front of me, pleading not to do a case at once, I fixed it very nearly at once—that is to say, the second day of the following term. They all came and said, 'We want an adjournment for six weeks.'

"The solicitor general hereupon remarked: 'If I might say so, one of the reasons I applied today on behalf of the crown that the matter should be dealt with as soon as possible is for that very reason. There has been such a strong desire on the part of America and American citizens that there should be no delay, but one finds, in fact, the delay comes from there.'

"20. The president then stated, I know that. I do not know what the explanation is, but I am anxious that there should be no delay."

"21. It is true that a number of cases, principally relating to cargoes which, though ostensibly consigned to a person in a neutral country, are in reality for the destination of the enemy, have been pending in the prize court for some time. The United States government are aware that most of these cargoes consist of meat and lard and that much of the delay in bringing these cargoes to adjudication was due to the fact that negotiations were being carried on for many weeks with a representative of the principal American meat packers, for an amicable settlement out of court. When all these negotiations failed, the negotiations, his majesty's government directed that they would continue the prize court proceedings and had at the request of the claimants fixed the earliest possible date for a hearing, counsel for the latter asked for an adjournment in their interests despite the fact that the crown was, by his own admission, ready to proceed.

"22. His majesty's government are earnestly desirous of removing all causes of avoidable delays in dealing with American cargoes and vessels which may be detained, and any specific inquiries or representations which may be made by the United States government in regard to particular cases will always receive the most careful consideration and all information which can be afforded without prejudice to prize court proceedings will be readily communicated, but they can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts, any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they therefore confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States as enlightened by this memorandum."

PAGE 2

MRS. GEDDES STILL TESTIFIES FOR SON

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Ogden, Utah, June 24.—Efforts to prove the woman's fitness for work in the temple of the Mormon church marked the continued cross-examination of Mrs. Margaret Geddes today in her suit to obtain a portion of the David Eccles millions for her son, Albert Geddes Eccles. Mrs. Geddes asserted that she was still a faithful and obedient Latter Day Saint.

Letters purported to have been written by Mrs. Geddes to David Eccles after her alleged plural "union for time only" were introduced by the defense this morning but not placed in evidence because the woman could or would not identify them. An effort will be made later to prove she wrote the letters, the contents of which have not yet been read in open court.

As there is no intimation of when Mrs. Geddes will complete her period on the stand it is not known just when Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon church; United States Senator Reed Smoot, apostle; George F. Gibbs, secretary to the first presidency of the Mormon church, and other prominent church dignitaries will be called to testify. With the exception of Secretary Gibbs, all of these have been summoned by the Eccles estate.

8 PERSONS KILLED IN RAILROAD COLLISION

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Gettysburg, Pa., June 24.—Eight persons are known to have been killed and from twelve to fourteen were injured in a head-on collision between the Blue Mountain special and a local train on the Western Maryland railroad near the Mason and Dixon line tonight.

The trains which were going at high speed, met on a bridge 200 feet long spanning a deep ravine between Highfield and Thurmont and it is feared that some of the passengers were thrown off the bridge.

A misunderstanding of orders is believed to have been the cause of the wreck. The fast express was going at about sixty miles an hour when it struck the local train on the bridge. The engines were telescoped, three members of the engine crews and a baggage master being killed.

Mrs. Chipchase of Baltimore and her son are the only passengers killed whose names are known. A baggage car apparently was the only one that left the bridge, but one of the parlor cars was suspended over the side. All the cars of the special train were of steel construction.

CONVICT HELD FOR MRS. ALLEN'S MURDER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Joliet, Ill., June 24.—The coroner's jury which conducted an inquiry into the death of Mrs. Edmund Allen, wife of the warden of the penitentiary, after a long debate, agreed tonight to hold Joseph Campbell, a negro convict, to the charge of murder.

Court Officials Go Fishing.
Santa Fe, June 24.—Because of the heavy frock and wind on the Brazos, the district court officials will not return from Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba county, until next week.

TWELVE INDICTED FOR SELLING "MOONSHINE"

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Fort Smith, Ark., June 24.—J. B. Brown, Harrison, Ark., and Newton C. Spradling, Aurora, Mo., were the only two to be arraigned on the twelve men indicted here today by a grand jury in connection with the alleged defrauding of the government by the illicit manufacture of whiskey. Both entered pleas of not guilty and their attorneys immediately filed demurrers to the indictments.

Brown and Spradling are charged with "conspiracy to defraud the government by selling moonshine whiskey." They were formerly government managers in the Kansas City distillery of J. C. Brubaker, against whom an indictment also was returned.

Five indictments were returned today, one of which was suppressed pending the arrest of the indicted men. Two names in one of the indictments made public also were suppressed. The grand jury will continue its investigation into the alleged moonshine frauds tomorrow and it is believed more indictments will result.

An indictment against John L. Casper and Guy L. Hartman, both of Kansas City, charges bribery. It is charged they paid Knox Booth, Nashville, Tenn., former internal revenue agent of Tennessee, \$1,500 each, in order to escape an internal revenue tax of \$47,500 on 50,000 gallons of whiskey last December and January.

Booth is charged with accepting the bribe in a separate indictment. October 18 was set as a tentative date for the trial of the men now in custody.

PEOPLE OF LEMBERG WELCOME VICTORS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Lemberg (via London, June 24, 9:38 p. m.)—The entry last Tuesday afternoon of General von Boehm-Ermolli's army into Lemberg assumed the character of a great patriotic demonstration. The city was profusely decorated with flags, and thousands of persons stood on balconies and in windows to await the columns of the victorious Austrian army and to greet their arrival with scenes of enthusiasm seldom witnessed here. Flowers were showered into the automobiles of the officers all along the line and there was prolonged cheering for Emperor William, Emperor Franz Joseph and the victorious army.

The citizens of Lemberg gave a formal welcome at the state house to General von Boehm-Ermolli and his staff.

The interior of the city was little damaged by the Russians, although they burned the railway station and adjacent factories and set fire to the petroleum depot causing an enormous conflagration.

CALL FOR THOUSANDS TO FILL GOOD JOBS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, June 24.—War orders from Europe and the prospective record-breaking crop of grain now being harvested are creating a new demand for labor, according to indications at the government employment bureau in the department of labor.

Oklahoma is said to need from 16,000 to 18,000 harvest hands and Kansas 35,000.

An Oregon association has applied for 1,000 berry pickers. An arm and ammunition plant in Connecticut has asked for 300 men. Zinc and lead mines in Missouri need 1,000 laborers. A Maryland steel company has applied for 100 hands. In West Virginia 20,000 coal mine employees are wanted. It is stated that about 25 per cent of all applicants for jobs during May were placed through the department's efforts.

RECORD CROWD TO SEE YALE-HARVARD REGATTA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
New London, Conn., June 24.—The largest throng in many years is assembled here this evening preparatory to the annual inter-varsity regatta of Harvard and Yale tomorrow. With all hotel rooms changed, porters were placing cots in every available nook and the overflow of guests was put into nearby cottages.

The streets were gay with throngs sporting crimson and blue colors.

On the harbor hundreds of boats twinkled with lights. Near the railroad bridge lay the American cup defense yacht Resolute, while far out was the super-dreadnaught "Uth," awaiting the arrival of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who will arrive aboard the Dolphin for tomorrow's race.

It was generally conceded, by rowing followers that both varsity and minor crews of the rival colleges were very evenly matched for the contests over the four- and two-mile courses. Betting was light and confined mostly to friendly wagers.

Deposits by Mail.
Santa Fe, June 24.—From July 1 on the postoffices that are postal money order depositors will accept deposits from registered depositors by mail. Formerly the deposits had to be made by the depositor in person.

DARKEN GRAY HAIR, LOOK YOUNG

By Applying Q-Ban—Not a Dye—Harmless—Changes All Your Gray Hair to a Soft, Beautiful Dark Shade.

Don't look old—look young—so if your hair is wispy, thin, falling, gray, streaked with gray, faded, dry, prematurely gray, to restore to original dark color, simply shampoo hair and scalp a few times with Q-Ban Hair Color Restorer. All your gray hair will then become beautifully dark of lustrous, soft, fresh, wavy, with that dark lustrous gloss making entire head of hair evenly darkened, fascinating and attractive. Also stops itching scalp, dandruff and falling hair. Q-Ban is not a dye, but acts on the roots, making hair healthy, so the gray hair naturally turns beautifully dark, so evenly that no one can tell it has been used. Q-Ban is not sticky or messy; harmless and is guaranteed to darken gray hair. 7-oz. bottle only 50 cents. At Butts, Inc., Albuquerque, N. M. Out-of-town folks supplied by mail.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—Girl for housework. Mrs. Isaac Barth, 422 North Sixth.

PRESIDENT MOST LIKELY TO BRING PEACE TO WORLD

Colonel House Imparts Information to Friend While Chief Executive Is Winning on Golf Links.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
New York, June 24.—President Wilson is considered by Col. E. M. House as the man most likely to restore peace to the world. As the president was playing golf at the Piping Rock club on Long Island this afternoon, Colonel House who was sitting on the porch of the club house, turned to a friend and pointed to the president, saying that there was the man most likely to bring about peace.

Colonel House told friends that the president knew far more about the European situation than he did and was handling the problems growing out of the war in a highly intelligent manner and as well as any man could handle them. He is understood to have said that the president displayed remarkable knowledge of the European situation during his long talk.

Colonel House informed the president that no peace moves were being carried on in Europe at present. He gained this information from officials of the countries at war.

In the golf game today the president was victorious over Gordon Auchincloss, son-in-law of Colonel House.

DR. RUPERT BLUE HONORED BY DOCTORS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
San Francisco, June 24.—Dr. Rupert Blue, who drove bantam plaque from San Francisco in 1902-03, was selected today president-elect of the American Medical association. Dr. Blue now is surgeon general of the United States public health service. As president-elect, according to the custom of the association, he follows Dr. William L. Rodman of Philadelphia, who becomes president, succeeding Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor, Mich., who retires. Dr. Blue's election over Dr. W. W. Grant of Denver was made unanimous and crowned a week of continuous orations which have marked his every appearance at local social affairs.

Crews Finish Hard Work.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 25.—The college crews representing the Universities of Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Syracuse and Leland-Stanford have finished their hard work and from now on until regatta day, next Monday, the coaches will confine their work to keeping the men in condition.

THE WM. FARR COMPANY Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FRESH AND SALT MEATS Sausage a Specialty. For Cattle and Hogs the Biggest Market Prices Are Paid.

A MISTAKE MADE BY MANY. Don't wait for rheumatism to indicate diseased kidneys. When you suffer pains and aches by any sleep disturbing bladder weakness by night, feel tired, nervous and run down, the kidneys and bladder should be restored to healthy, strong and regular action. It is a mistake to postpone treatment. Foley Kidney Pills put the kidneys in sound, healthy condition and keep them active and strong. Begin taking today. Good results follow the first dose. Sold everywhere.

THE ECONOMIST

"TODAY and TOMORROW SALE" OF Plain and Fancy Silks

THIS SALE WILL INCLUDE

40-inch Crepe de Chines

40-inch Silk and Wool Poplins

40-inch Black Moire Silks

36-inch Black Taffetas

36-inch Black Peau de Soie

36-inch Colored Taffetas

36-inch Black and White Checks

36-inch Black with White Pin Stripe

Silk Serge

These Silks Sell Regularly for \$1.50 yd.

SPECIAL FOR THESE TWO DAYS ONLY

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